

TEMPERANCE COLUMN

Conducted by the MRS. W. C. L. O.

My Views on the Suffrage Question.
That brings me to a page and I reflect that within the range of my memory, and that isn't quite half a century either, a woman with decided views on this, and many other questions that she has earned a perfect right to view as she pleases now, was rather an unusual, and by many, considered rather an objectionable person. She ought to be suppressed rather than given encouragement. Many of you can recall the state of belief—but I for one am grateful that but little odium now attaches to the woman who conceals herself, avowedly, with helping to solve the many world's problems, and the right of suffrage is one vexing the minds of legislators now, and I have no more idea that it will not ultimately prevail, than I have that any right thing will prevail. It is made the butt of much ill timed abuse, like the "mother-in-law" joke, that to me seems so unkind, unmanly and unnatural.

Our views on all these things that are vital to the home and its safe guards are, or should be, as sacred to us as the home itself and should be guided by conscience, and be responsible alone to our Maker. We should no more be guided by what "he" says unless you really believe "his" views are the true ones, than we should in settling other things in which yourself and Heavenly Father are most concerned. My mother held the old fashioned idea (in my girlhood) in regard to the so-called "strong-minded woman," and of course I thought she was right, but since my own children are growing up I vainly wish I might be allowed to change some of the existing conditions and I no more think that a woman's mind may be any stronger. She needs all the strength of body and character possible, "My father". We are all of us sorry and ashamed when any of our sex bring into disgrace or disrepute the crown which should be "her glory"—but thanks be to God, she carries into her home, her business and before the world the pure ideals that are her birthright, and men are ready to grant her superiority, and trust to her for the guidance of the children, and ruling of home affairs. May she feel this sacred trust, and prove true to it ever; but she must be granted more help in many ways. New laws, or many modified that now adorn our statute books, would ease her burdens, and I have failed so far in my journey through this vale of tears to become convinced that her mind is incapable of helping to frame these laws.

We hear much of her indirect influence—all well and good—but direct influences are more powerful in all cases, aren't they? If her indirect influences are wise and to be trusted why limit her sphere to these? And as to the ability to discharge the duties of any office. Just think it over and see if you can not name as many women in the circle of your acquaintance who are as able fitted to this as there are men whom you know, who could and would fill and faithfully discharge such duties for your city and county. They may not be numerous, but if you are honest with yourself, are there many men either? And don't you believe the women could guide the ship of state, were it a duty they were sworn to discharge? Surely you do. The mental capacity, courage, conscientiousness and all that go to make up a man are also the woman's attributes, and she holds them as securely—this even men willingly grant, what more is required? And the time is not far distant when she will come into her own. It will be granted her as freely as to the men. Now she is practically not the equal of men any where. The young man woos a being as fondly fancies but little lower than angels, but the sweet young girl he marries is not even his equal—she never will be till she can cast a ballot. Not long ago I saw this so called joke—what is a party of men alone, a "stag party." What is a nation of men alone, a stag nation. At last I thought that was to strong, but in essence, isn't there a sort of stag nation in the things that make for righteousness, purity and morality amount more made of commercialism, and the worldly view of things. Righteousness exalteth a nation, don't you believe that? And too, that sin is a reproach to any people! And do you not believe the mothers of our nation would try harder to remove the curse of sin from our land than do our fathers? This is my view and I hope I have not bored you while airing the ideas hold true.


If people with symptoms of kidney or bladder trouble could realize their danger they would without loss of time commence taking Foley's Kidney Remedy. This great remedy stops the pain and the irregularities, strengthens and builds up these organs and there is no danger of Bright's disease or other serious disorder. Do not disregard the early symptoms. A. McMillen.

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REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES for JUDGES of THE SUPREME COURT. 1909.



JUDGE JOHN B. BARNES
Member of Nebraska Supreme Court and Republican Candidate for Re-election.



JUDGE JACOB FAWCETT
Member of Nebraska Supreme Court and Republican Candidate for Re-election.



JUDGE SAMUEL H. SEDGWICK
Former Chief Justice Nebraska Supreme Court and Republican Candidate for Election.

EACH WITH A RECORD OF FAITHFUL SERVICE TO THE PEOPLE.

JUDGE JOHN B. BARNES
Member of Nebraska Supreme Court and Republican Candidate for Re-election.

Judge John B. Barnes, of Norfolk, judge of the Supreme Court of Nebraska, and present acting chief justice of the court, has been selected by the republican voters of the state as one of the candidates of the republican party for re-election to the place on the supreme bench which he has so ably and honorably filled for the past term of six years.

Judge John B. Barnes is a native of Ohio a veteran of the Civil War and a citizen of Nebraska since 1871, when he located in Dixon county and was admitted to the bar in 1873, engaging in the practice of law, to which he has since given his entire attention.

In 1875 Judge Barnes was elected district attorney of the Sixth judicial district, was re-elected and served until appointed judge of the district to fill a vacancy caused by the election of Judge Valentine to Congress, was re-elected for a full term and later declined renomination to enter upon the practice of his profession. Judge Barnes was appointed Supreme Court Commissioner in January, 1902, serving as commissioner until his election as a member of the court in 1903, since which date his service as a member of the court has been continuous. He is now approaching the completion of the six-year term to which he was elected in 1903, and holds the honorable position of acting chief justice of Nebraska in the absence of Judge M. B. Reese.

Judge Barnes' splendid record as lawyer and jurist has gained for him the confidence and approval of the people of the state. This is well evidenced by the general support given Judge Barnes' candidacy for supreme judge at the recent state-wide primary election.

JUDGE JACOB FAWCETT.
Member of Nebraska Supreme Court and Republican Candidate for Re-election.

Judge Jacob Fawcett, of Omaha, associate justice of the Supreme Court of Nebraska, and Republican candidate for re-election, is a native of Wisconsin, a veteran of the Civil War, and was admitted to the bar at Galena, Illinois, in 1873. Judge Fawcett was appointed county judge of Jo Davies county, Illinois, by Governor Oglesby, and was elected to the office at the expiration of the term for which he was appointed. He resigned the office the following year and removed to Omaha and was selected as one of the lecturers in the College of Law in the Nebraska State University. In 1895 Judge Fawcett was elected a judge of the district court of the Omaha district and was re-elected in 1899, serving eight years on the district bench of Douglas county. He returned to the practice of law in Omaha in the spring of 1904, continuing in practice until appointed supreme court commissioner in October, 1907. Judge Fawcett continued on the supreme court commission until the adoption of the constitutional amendment enlarging the supreme court at the last general election, when he was appointed a judge of the supreme court, to serve until the general election of this year. He is now completing the term of one year for which he was appointed.

Judge Fawcett's long period of service on the bench, eight years as judge of the district court of Douglas county, more than a year as a Commissioner of the Supreme Court and the past year as a member of that court, has eminently fitted him for the distinguished service of a full term on the supreme bench for which he is the nominee of the Republican party.

JUDGE SAMUEL H. SEDGWICK.
Former Chief Justice Nebraska Supreme Court and Republican Candidate for Election.

Judge Samuel H. Sedgwick of York, Neb., former chief justice of the Supreme Court of Nebraska and republican candidate for election as judge of the supreme court, is a native of Illinois, in which state he spent his youth on the farm and in the district school, graduating later from Wheaton college. He studied law at the Michigan State University and in a law office, and was admitted to the bar at Green Bay, Wis., in 1874, since which time he has given his entire attention to his profession.

Judge Sedgwick removed to York, Neb., in 1878, and entered at once into active practice in which he was eminently successful. Serving one term as judge on the district bench, he was later supreme court commissioner and was subsequently elected a justice of the supreme court at the general election in 1901, serving as chief justice in the closing two years of his term.

At the close of his first term Judge Sedgwick was a candidate for renomination, but was defeated in the primaries by Judge M. B. Reese, who had been denied a re-nomination some years previously, the republican voters of the state seeming to desire to right without delay the wrong done Judge Reese at the previous period. In this decision no one acquiesced more cheerfully than Judge Sedgwick, although feeling that patient, faithful work fairly entitled him to a second term.

Since the expiration of his term, Judge Sedgwick has successfully continued the practice of law at York. The splendid vote cast for him at the recent primaries evidences the desire of his fellow citizens of Nebraska to return him to the supreme court, upon which he rendered such distinguished and meritorious service.

FOR regents of the State University the republican party has nominated three of the prominent citizens of the state best equipped to perform the duties that fall to the board in charge of the state's most important institution of learning.

Charles S. Allen of Lincoln, William G. Whitmore of Valley and Frank L. Haller of Omaha, the republican candidates for regents, constitute a trio of citizens who will bring to the work they undertake almost ideal qualifications for their performance. Neither of these men were or are candidates in the sense conferred by membership on the directing board of the University. Each is a candidate in response alone to the insistent demands of many who know well their exceptional fitness for the duties involved and who have close at heart the best and broadest interests of the University.

Messrs. Allen and Whitmore are both completing a term of six years' service on the Board of Regents, a term of service which has redounded to their personal honor and credit in the same full degree that it has been of exceptional value to the growth and prosperity of the University. Those who know best the present and future needs of the University are the most insistent that their service be not interrupted, but be continued to the great and lasting benefit of the institution. In this lies the highest praise, the highest of personal compliments.

Mr. Frank L. Haller, a leading business man of the state, a man of large experience, broad culture and great executive ability, completes the trio of candidates on the republican ticket.

For fourteen years Mr. Haller has been a member of the board of directors of the Omaha public library and is at present the president of

the board. Mr. Haller is also president of the Nebraska public library commission, a position which he has held since the resignation of Chancellor Andrews from the commission in 1906. He is a member of the executive committee of the Omaha Commercial Club and a moving spirit among the directors of the National Corn Association.

A graduate of the Iowa State University, he has long taken a particular interest in the Agricultural College of the Nebraska University and will bring to the Board of Regents a ripe experience in business affairs and a broad general knowledge that will be of the utmost value to the continued progress of the University.


Mr. Haller is of German descent and has spoken the language from childhood. In addition to university training, he has broadened his education by extensive travel in this country and Europe.

HERE is one overwhelming reason why the Republican party can successfully appeal to all the people for support at the ballot-box for the candidates of the Republican party. It is this:—The Republican party has given the State Responsible, Effective, Economical and Intelligent Government in every department, Executive, Legislative and Judicial, whenever entrusted with authority by the people. The record is before the people and it is a good record. You can trust the Party which has proven true and responsible in every test. On that record the party asks the support of the voters of Nebraska for its candidates for the Supreme Court, Judges Barnes, Fawcett and Sedgwick, all of whom have served on the Supreme bench with ability, honor and fidelity to the interests of the people and asks also for the approval of its candidates for Regents of the University, Messrs. Chas. S. Allen, W. G. Whitmore and F. L. Haller, the first two of whom have served with distinguished ability and usefulness on the Board of Regents for nearly six years past, the last named an able, prominent and self-made business man of the state who has long given much attention to the University School of Agriculture. The candidate of the republican party have responded to every test of citizenship every test of official duty. The party they represent as candidates in the coming election has proven true to the people in every emergency. On this broad foundation of performance of duty well discharged, the republican party asks for its candidates the confidence and support of the voters of Nebraska.

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Louis Doan, a leading merchant of Norway, Mich., writes: "Three bottles of Foley's Honey and Tar absolutely cured my boy of a severe cough, and a neighbor's boy, who was so ill with a cold that the doctors gave him up, was cured by taking Foley's Honey and Tar." Nothing else is as safe and certain in results. A. McMillen.

Mr. F. G. Fritz, Oneonta, N. Y., writes: "My little girl was greatly benefited by taking Foley's Orina Laxative, and I think it is the best remedy for constipation and liver trouble." Foley's Orina Laxative is mild, pleasant and effective, and cures habitual constipation. A. McMillen.

President of Burlington Association.
Dr. B. B. Davis of Omaha has been made president of the Burlington Railway Surgeons' association. The next annual meeting of the association will be held in St. Paul, Minn.

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